IN THE CLAIMS

1. (Cancelled).

2. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 9, comprising continuously generating the gas flow.

3. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 9 comprising conducting the gas flow past a gas monitor for at least one of qualitative and qualitative determination of a partial component in the gas.

4. (Cancelled).

5. (Previously presented) An anesthesia apparatus according to claim 10, comprising a gas monitor connected in series with the flow generator and the absorber for at least one of qualitative and quantitative determination of a partial component in the gas.

6. (Previously presented) An anesthesia apparatus according to claim 10 comprising a gas conditioner connected in series with the flow generator and the absorber for conditioning of the flowing gas.

7. (Previously presented) An anesthesia apparatus according to claim 6 wherein the gas conditioner is a gasifier for liquid anesthetic.

8. (Cancelled).

9. (Currently amended) A method for reducing the carbon dioxide content in a dead volume in a breathing apparatus, comprising the steps of:

respirating a patient with a gas supplied to the patient via a ~~first~~ primary gas flow path containing a dead space in which gas exhaled by the patient

is located that is re-breathed by the patient in a subsequent inhalation by the patient;

generating a flow of gas from the patient through ~~an outlet from the first gas flow~~ said bypass path to bypass the dead space;

~~connecting a second gas flow path to said outlet in parallel with said first gas flow path and~~ connecting a gas bypass path at respective bypass connections on opposite sides of said dead space and conducting gas ~~from said outlet~~ through ~~an~~ a carbon dioxide absorber ~~from carbon dioxide~~ in said ~~second gas flow~~ bypass path; and

returning gas that has passed through the carbon dioxide absorber from the ~~second gas flow~~ bypass path to ~~an inlet in~~ said primary ~~first~~ gas flow path, with said gas that passed through said carbon dioxide absorber bypassing said dead volume in being inhaled by said patient.

10. (Currently amended) An anesthesia apparatus comprising:

a ~~first~~ primary gas flow path having a first end configured for gaseous connection to a ventilator and a second end configured to communicate with the respiratory system of a patient to be artificially respirated by said ventilator with gas containing an anesthetic, said ~~first~~ primary gas flow path having a dead space therein in which gas exhaled by the patient is located that is re-breathed by the patient in a subsequent inhalation by the patient;

a reflector located in said dead space of said ~~first~~ primary gas flow path between said first end and said second end, that absorbs and desorbs said anesthetic;

~~an~~ a bypass outlet from said ~~first~~ primary gas flow path located between said first end and said reflector, and ~~an~~ a bypass inlet to said first gas flow path located between said second end and said reflector;

a ~~second gas~~ bypass flow path connected between said bypass outlet and said bypass inlet, that bypasses said dead space;

a carbon dioxide absorber connected in said ~~second gas~~ bypass flow path that absorbs carbon dioxide in gas from said patient from said bypass outlet;

a flow generator connected in said ~~second gas~~ bypass flow path in series with said carbon dioxide absorber that conducts said gas from said bypass outlet through said carbon dioxide absorber and returns gas after passing through said carbon dioxide absorber to said ~~first~~ primary gas flow path via said bypass inlet for inhalation by said patient via said second end.